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DR. IRA W. COLLINS' CASE AS VIEWED BY THE PRESS

Why Legal Compulsion Is the Keynote of the American Medical Association's Campaign

The Wail of the Unsuccessful Doctors Who Wish to Outlaw the Successful Practitioners

As time goes on, we find patients grow fewer each year. We go on hoping for better times, only to encounter worse ones.—Dr. Thomas Dixon in *The Medical Record*.

Medicine as a livelihood has arrived at the most critical period of its existence. The economic status and outlook of the profession is nothing if not pitiful. The very existence of the doctor is at stake.—Extract from letter sent to members of the A. M. A. in Illinois, by the Public Relations Committee of the Chicago Medical Society, June 28, 1912.

"The law we must have . . . These laws must reach into all the relations of life," said Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the head of the medical department in Pennsylvania, in a notable address, in which he also observed that: "Compulsion, not persuasion, is the key-note of State Medicine."

Dr. Dixon, of course, advanced his plea for restrictive legislation and autocratic power under the pretext of conserving the public health. This is the invariable claim put forward by the political doctors when they desire protective legislation for their own class, and measures that will give them increased power over the people.

Other physicians, however, are refreshingly frank and open in giving their reasons for wanting laws to protect them—legislation which, by taking from the people the power longer to employ the practitioners of their choice, would compel them to go to the protected doctors in whom they had little or no confidence. Thus, for example, the New York Herald for November 10, 1912, thus refers to a remarkable recent confession of a prominent old school doctor:

Progressive poverty is now advancing upon the physicians of the country in an irresistible way. That seems to be the only way to get out of the present situation, but on looking over our books, the unfortunate fact is demonstrated, whether the times be good or bad commercially, our business year by year has been progressively worse.

In this candid utterance, which reveals the fact that the public no longer has sufficient faith in the old school physicians to employ them, Dr. Dixon makes the following amazing frank statement:

As time goes on, we find patients grow fewer each year. We go on hoping for better times, only to encounter worse ones. We think that possibly depression in commercial business is affecting the situation, but on looking over our books, the unfortunate fact is demonstrated, whether the times be good or bad commercially, our business year by year has been progressively worse.

Further on in the paper Dr. Dixon pleads for some special organization that shall in some mysterious way secure to the doctors a remunerative practice. He does not believe in State-pensioned doctors, and there is but one other way in which an unwilling public can be forced to support physicians in whom the people have little or no faith—namely, by restrictive or monopolistic laws that will take from the individual the legal right or power longer to employ the practitioner who has cured him after the unsuccessful or old school doctors have failed. This is precisely the legislation which the American Medical Association has been trying to obtain for years. But the lack of complete success on the part of the political doctors, notwithstanding their pernicious activity, suggests to Dr. Dixon the need of a new society whose sole concern would be the economic condition of the doctors, as will be seen by his remarks in the following lines:

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There is absolutely no hope for better economic conditions in the profession without an organization whose sole work shall be devoted to improving these conditions. Our present medical societies cannot do this work, for they are too much interested in medical research to have any time to give to economic conditions.

The above suggests the remarkable letter sent out on June 28, 1912, by a committee of the Chicago Medical Society, of which Dr. Charles J. Whalen was the chairman. In this letter, which was a plea for doctors to get into politics for the protection and advancement of their interests through legislative measures, the confession of failure of the old school doctors, under freedom, when the bedside test is the court of last resort, is made in the following delightfully frank, though pathetic and illuminating, utterance:

Medicine as a livelihood has arrived at the most critical period of its existence. The economic status and outlook of the profession is nothing if not pitiful. The very existence of the doctor is at stake. Survival of the fittest is the issue of the day. Do you not realize that it is time for physicians to be up and doing; that by co-operation and cohesion the profession should enter an earnest and vigorous protest against all unwarrantable encroachments affecting economic conditions and circumstances under which physicians have to make a livelihood?

In the same letter we are told that:

The average income of the doctor in America has been placed by many competent authorities at about \$700 per year, or \$2 per day. Economic conditions here are not as favorable to-day as they were five, ten, or even twenty years ago. The earnings of a large proportion of the profession are less than that of organized labor.

The above confessions from authoritative sources in the two strong citadels of Allopathy, New York and Chicago, reveal the real reason for the tremendously active campaign on the part of the members of the American Medical Association for national and State health legislation. It is also a confession that, under freedom, where the competing practitioners have to rely on the bedside test, the old school doctors cannot retain their foothold and must starve if they cannot induce the lawmakers to give them protective legislation that will take from the millions the legal right and power to employ the practitioners who, experience has convinced them, can cure them. If these confessions mean anything, they mean that the old school doctors must starve if the people are to remain free; that their hope of a livelihood is in taking away, by law, the right of the individual to employ the practitioner of his choice. This is the bold and naked truth.

If the newer schools, systems and methods of cure were unsuccessful, there would be no clamor for restrictive legislation. It cannot be too often impressed that protective legislation is never asked for by a class if the competitor is unsuccessful. Furthermore, if the old school doctors represented an infant industry, there might be some valid reason advanced for the protective legislation they desire; but they have had the benefit of priority in position, governmental recognition, conventional sanction, antiquity, and, indeed, almost every conceivable outside aid to give them advantage over their competitors; yet they have failed successfully to compete with the newer schools, where the bedside test was the criterion. Hence the cry for restrictive legislation, under the pretext of protecting the people from themselves; in reality, for the protection of an unsuccessful privilege-seeking class by granting it monopoly legislation.

COPPERS CONTINUE TO SHOW WEAKNESS

Reported Sales of Metal at 17 Cents Depress the Copper Groups.

NOTE—All Market news on this page reflects closing sale prices unless buy or bid be specified on Saturday, January 11.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The stock market closed heavy. Copper stocks were again the pivotal point of weakness in the market today, and persistent pressure there offset tentative efforts to bid up some of the standard railroad shares.

Rumors concerning less satisfactory trade position and the sale of a large amount of the metal at around 17 cents led to aggressive action by the bear factions. Amalgamated broke several points and substantial losses were effected in some of the low priced members of the group.

In the railroad section the coolers were the heaviest. There were signs of pressure in the Gould group. Bonds were easy.

MONEY AND METALS

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Money on call nominal; no loans.

Time loans, steady: 60 days, 4 percent; and 90, 4 1/4 percent; six months, 4 1/2 percent.

Close: Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 percent.

Commercial bills, 4 1/2 percent.

Bar silver, 63 1/2.

Mexican dollars, 49.

Metal markets were nominally unchanged. Lake copper, 17 1/2@17 3/4; electrolytic, 17 1/2@17 3/4; castings, 17 1/2@17 3/4.

Iron unchanged. No. 1 Northern, 18 1/2; No. 2 Southern, 18 1/2@19; No. 1 Southern, soft, 18 1/2@18 3/4.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11.—Lead steady, 47 1/2.

Spelter, firm, 71 1/2@72.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

Mexican money—El Paso Quotation.

Mexican pesos (El Paso buying price) 46c.

Mexican currency (El Paso buying price) 49c.

Exchange (City of Mexico) 45 1/2.

El Paso Smelter Quotations.

(Contracted Daily)

Bar silver, 63 1/2.

Copper (wire bars) 17 1/2.

Copper (Cathode) 17 1/2@17 3/4.

Lead (N. Y. sales price) 43 1/2.

Lead (London) 17 1/2, 43 1/2.

Weekly Averages.

(Douglas Smelter Quotations.)

Bar silver, 63 1/2.

Copper (wire bars) 17 1/2.

NEW YORK LISTED STOCKS

(By Associated Press.)

Amalgamated 75 1/2

Sugar 106 1/2

Chino Copper 106 1/2

Northern Pacific 120 1/2

Reading 106 1/2

Southern Pacific 106 1/2

Union Pacific 106 1/2

Steel 110

Steel 110

BOSTON LISTED STOCKS

(By Special Wire to The Herald from L. J. Overlock, Bismarck, Ariz.)

Arizona Commercial 3 1/2

Calumet & Arizona 41 1/2

Chino Copper 41 1/2

Copper Range 41 1/2

Giroux 41 1/2

Greenland 41 1/2

Helvetic 41 1/2

Miami 41 1/2

Nevada Con 41 1/2

North Butte 41 1/2

Old Dominion 41 1/2

Ray Con 41 1/2

Shannon 41 1/2

Superior & Boston 41 1/2

Trinity 41 1/2

U. S. Smelters, common 41 1/2

Utah Con 41 1/2

Utah Copper 41 1/2

UNLISTED STOCKS

(By Special Wire to The Herald from L. J. Overlock, Bismarck, Ariz.)

Cactus 106 1/2

Chemung 106 1/2

Chino Copper 106 1/2

Dani-Arizona 106 1/2

Goldfield Con 106 1/2

Inspiration 106 1/2

Magnetic Copper of Utah 106 1/2

Mason Valley 106 1/2

National Mining 106 1/2

Ohio Copper 106 1/2

Ray Central 106 1/2

San Antonio 106 1/2

Shattuck 106 1/2

Tomahawk 106 1/2

Summit 106 1/2

ELK HERD WILL BE BROUGHT TO ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 11.—Eighty elk are to be trapped in Montana and shipped to northern Arizona.

The shipment will be made from Gardener, Mont., about the middle of February, and they will be received at a point 40 miles north of Winslow in the Sitgreaves national forest. There they will be fed till spring in a large enclosure. It is believed that by that time they can be turned out to search for their own provender.

Because of the difficulty of shipping full grown elk, the shipment will include only yearlings.

The expense of transporting the elk to Arizona is to be paid by the Elks' lodge in the state.

The legislature will be asked at the coming session to enact a law against the slaughter of elk. By the time the animals are turned loose a state game warden will have been appointed and he will look after them with the assistance of deputy wardens in Coconino and Navajo counties.

Years ago there were elk in northern Arizona, but they have all been exterminated.

INVESTIGATING THE TRAIN SERVICE IN NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 11.—H. H. Williams and O. L. Owen, two members of the state corporation commission, have come to Clayton to investigate the proposition of a new depot for Clayton, the location of an agent at Greenville, and the discontinuance of a day train from Clayton to Southern, through New Mexico, although the day train runs as far south as Trinidad, and continues again at Texline on the Texas New Mexico border, some south of that point, thus cutting the New Mexico patrons of the road out of a day train.

The Plains Stock company, a New Mexico corporation with headquarters at Carlsbad, has filed a petition for dissolution with the state corporation commission.

FORMER SALOON MAN PLEADS GUILTY; IS GIVEN \$20 FINE

B. Canna, a former saloon man, Friday afternoon pleaded guilty to unlawfully selling liquor. He was fined \$20 and costs of court. A similar charge against P. Alba was dismissed.

Phone Wright for good cleaning.

Mrs. R. T. Hanks, wife of the pastor of the Calvary-Houston Square Baptist church, left Saturday night for Abilene, Texas. She has been quite sick and was accompanied by Dr. L. W. Hollis and her son, Bernard, who came from Carlsbad to account of her sickness. Mr. Hanks remained and will be in his pulpit tomorrow as usual.

Wright's cleaning works, phone 342.

LIGHT DEMAND DECLINES WHEAT

General List Suffers Loss in the Wheat Pit—Provisions Lower.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11.—Shorts having covered pretty well on yesterday's war scare there was only a scattered demand for wheat at the start today and prices eased off. May opened a shade higher to 1/2c lower at 93 1/2c to 94 1/2c, and sold to 94c.

The close was easy, May 1/2c to 1/4c under yesterday at 93 1/2c.

May corn opened unchanged to 1/4c higher at 51 1/2c to 52 1/2c, and sold to 51 1/2c.

May oats opened unchanged at 24 1/2c.

May pork opened 15 1/2c under yesterday at 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c.

May lard 7 1/2c to 10c down at 47 1/2c to 48 1/2c and May ribs 10c lower at 47 1/2c.

Grain and Provisions

Chicago Grain, Close.

Wheat 93 1/2

May 93 1/2

July 94 1/2

Sept 95 1/2

Corn 51 1/2

May 51 1/2

July 52 1/2

Sept 53 1/2</